The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3759. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Extracts from Rebel Journals of Thursday.

The Situation in Tennessee.

A SHARP CRITICISM ON GEN. BRAGG.

An Agonizing Anglo-Rebel View.

How to Extract Sunbeams from Cucumbers.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have received full files of Richmond papers as late as Thursday last. They confirm the following interesting news:

THE STRUGGLE IN TENNESSEE.

THE SITUATION.

The Atlanta *Appeal*, of Saturday evening, Oct. 3, says:

"The only indication of preparation or indication of any new movement, that we have been able to learn, is that a large force of workmen have been ordered up to repair the damaged bridges over the Etowah and at Loudon, on the Hiwassee in that region will have use for them in offensive operations in upper East Tennessee.

A letter in the Columbus *Enquirer*, dated "before Chattanooga, Sept. 28," says:

"Since the publication of my last letter, but little has occurred to break the monotony along our lines. Yesterday not a gun was fired from either side until about sunset, when we opened upon them with a 20-pounder, from a position on Lookout Mountain, overlooking the railroad. The firing of this gun is peculiarly exciting to every one who can see our own locality more, and every shot was watched with interest. The first shell accidentally exploded when it left the gun, and others that were fired immediately afterwards burst in the air. It is supposed by many that the gun was defective, but I am of opinion that the fuses were cut too short. The enemy replied with their 20-pounder Parrott from Missionary Ridge bridge. Of this kind, I have only heard one explosion. *If his fuses remain intact, he ought to kill a dog everytime a shot strikes.* Shells of this kind have been thrown into Chattanooga, and the commanding officer of this post has issued an order that no one shall pass over the bridge unless he has a pass. This order is necessary to feed the large army."

The Columbus *Sun*, of the 1st inst., says:

"Some of the statements which we copy to-day from the Atlanta papers represent that we have one siege gun planted on the peak of Raccoon Mountain—our main batteries being on the side of the mountain below the precipice. It chances we have a siege gun on Lookout Mountain, from which we can throw a shell into Chattanooga, but not along the line of the road, or in the direction of Missionary Ridge. The gun is on the point of the mountain, and is a 32-pounder rifle. Besides this gun, we have a battery on Raccoon Mountain, (sometimes called Cameron's Hill) which is the highest position within the enemy's lines. Our main batteries on this side of Lookout are supposed to be on the rolling plain around and below Mr. CRAVEN'S residence, and therefore several hundred feet above any of the hills within the enemy's lines. Hog Mountain not even excepted. *This position lacks command for entire city and its immediate vicinity, whilst the Lookout Point commands a view of the whole country for a hundred miles around.* With such positions as these, it does seem as if ROSY is in a fair way to be "shelled out."

The following paragraphs are from the *Register*:

"Among the rumors brought from the front is one that four regiments of HILL'S corps advanced, one night last week, upon several regiments of Yankees encamped in front of the square fort built by BRAGG, when they fled precipitately, leaving their guns attacked, and blankets, frying pans, &c. Our men seized the blankets and frying-pans, supplying themselves liberally with the latter, but refused the guns, as the enemy, on getting into the fort, turned Lossi their big guns, shelling the woods furiously.

Rev. Mr. WRIGHT, of Bloom County, East Tennessee, arrived here yesterday. He states that the whole Federal force in East Tennessee does not exceed 10,000 men. They are fortifying Knoxville, are paying all the wheat at one dollar per bushel, and are arresting for all the rest. They only leave wheat enough to subsist each family, they being responsible for depredations heap been committed, except that the negroes have all gone to work on the fortifications.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Confederacy*, under date of the 27th ult., two and a half miles from Chattanooga, writes:

"The Northern dispatches from Rosecrans to the effect that the enemy on the south-east had opened communication with the north-west, which was premeditated falsehood, for I can tell all of Bragg the peace myself) that we drove them nearly two miles and held our ground, whilst the people in Atlanta were burning the night, saddling the horses, as it were, in confusion in a very narrow gorge, near, causing nearly his entire death. On Sunday we still held the ground, and the enemy seemed eager only, so that by 12 o'clock, Rosecrans brought up all the artillery reserve he had (he hadn't them behind Missionary Ridge), and commenced to feel the position, but the engineers would not attend the operation, because, as they

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF MEXICO.

A Remonstrance Against the Emperor's Policy.

Comments of the English Press on Mr. [illegible]'s Withdrawal.

An Incident of the Polish Revolution.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

We translate this extract from our latest foreign files the following interesting matter:

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.
WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES LIKELY TO RESULT FROM THE OCCUPATION.

From the Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris, Sept. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * *

Italy does not, for the moment, add perplexity to the list of numerous cares which French policy is cure or has drawn on itself throughout the world. Among the subjects of anxiety, that which might *directly* [illegible] *as to how to the affair of Mexico.* As if our Mexican enterprise did not present difficulties enough, it seems likely to be encumbered with new complications. Certain frivolous and rash minds would wish to make of it the point of departure for a regrettable deviation from French policy and to *change an irregular expedition into a system of government* [illegible] *in the Republic of the United States.* If such ideas only reached us through rumor or from newspapers, we should not trouble to refer to them. But, unfortunately, they are openly manifested in the words of the policy of the Government which we have not [illegible] to impugn sincerely manifested theories, and with the natural consequences of our Mexican undertaking. *Our Government, shutting its eyes to the civil war in America, has enacted a regrettable partiality for the cause of the secessionists;* nobody could mistake the benevolence of the projected mediation which we submitted to England and to Russia, nor the project of [illegible] Government at Washington. *Secessionist hostility has been so much the more marked as on this question well-informed persons at the seat of affairs ascribe the situation and conduct of England.* England sufficiently much more to our liking [illegible] that we did, by the closing of the ports of the South. England has a palpable political interest in the secession of the South. The North, which is ruled by its traditions, by its instincts, by all its popular sentiments, has been influenced against the North and in favor of the South in this conflict. But the English Government has carefully avoided any act which could lead to an intervention between the belligerent parties and to a war against the North. Everything in France is presented in a contrary aspect. The civil war imposed on us much less sufferings than on the English; the *remembrance of the integrity of Republic of the United States is a cardinal point of our traditional policy;* that Republic [illegible] *was respected in that spirit, the first maintenance of our relations;* the existence of that Republic is to our favor a condition of [illegible] equilibrium in fact, as a nation, *we have nothing but sympathies for the Americans;* no truly independent and voluntary opinion among us has ever desired the destruction of the Union; the unanimous voice of the independent organs of public opinion has deplored, and still [illegible] on the interests of France, everything which could lead to the dismemberment of the United States. The marked inclination of the minds of men among us may be judged by what is taking place at this moment; while in England the Government is obliged to contend with the public indignation at the partiality toward the United States and to prevent the fitting out of Confederate privateers in English ports, among us scarcely is the *Florida* sheltered at Brest, when our merchants smile her with conservative seizures, and mysterious naval constructions, seemingly going on in our dock-yards for the benefit of the Confederate States, are voluntarily denounced by the Liberal and Democratic Press. *Yet the Government, in encountering the natural tendencies of our tradition and of public opinion, has not had the greatness to put aside* [illegible] *concert its unfavorable ideas with regard to the American Republic. The extreme peril of that manifest partiality is that it is connected with the consequences which may naturally arise, if care is not taken, from our affair of Mexico.*

In attempting to found an empire in Mexico, it is unfortunately true that we gratuitously create an antagonism between American patriotism and France. Since, in short, we are in Mexico, and can expect to extricate ourselves from it gradually only by the establishment of the empire for the benefit of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, good sense and ability would consist in warding off and postponing as long as possible the inherent difficulties of our situation. The civil war is not about to end in America, and it would seem, should leave us the necessary time for laying down the bases of the new Mexican establishment. The civil war once over, especially if peace should be near, the perils of our expedition are manifest. *The American popular passion would be turned away from Canada to be carried to Mexico. In a country* [illegible] *where the power belongs to the organic laws of [illegible] to advocate to the popular passions, the Protestant world quickly gets about us; we must hasten to the new Mexican Constitution.* The military elements will subjugate the civil with their will, in the midst of [illegible] Government and confusion which a few thousand Indianoids will push the power to obtain the triumph of the Monroe Doctrine by arms. But admitting that the American Government should be moderate enough to make [illegible] which act as natural will not the adventurer, whom the peace will have left unoccupied, attempt the elsewhere without it? *Shall we not have to fear the republic States of the north west, the most ardent, and the most attached Abbotsvorous that will have ever been seen? Such apprehensions are only [illegible] A [illegible] and historical study of the [illegible] which are likely to be the greatest which the consult of the expedition to Mexico places before us.* The question to be ascertained is, whether, instead of pointing it as far off as possible into the future, in order to have time to leave Mexico before it became evil, *we shall present to persons it at once by recognizing the Confederate States, and by going beforehand into a war with the United States—a cruel war, in which victory itself would be fatal to us, since it would destroy one of the creations of French policy that are strongest and most useful to ourselves.*

It is important that immediate resolutions and an energetic decision should be taken on this point; it is important that French policy should relinquish as soon as possible the vagaries of partiality which it has almost evinced for the causes of the Secessionists. We certainly do not believe that the French Government wishes, as false reports have alleged, to recognize the South; but it is not sufficient that this fault should be avoided for the present. We are clearly on the road to it, and a check might [illegible] without its being surmised, sooner than would be wished, to a conflict with the American Union. It is necessary that we should not have the vexation of seeing the Mexican newspapers, published under our patronage, speaking of the recognition of the South by Mexico, and perhaps the shame of allowing the policy and secular interests of France to be compromised by a handful of emigrants whom we have conducted to Mexico at the heels of our army. It seems to us singularly improper that the recognition of the Confederate States should be spoken of at Mexico before the new Mexican Government is established, before the independence of the Archduke is known, and before the Emperor MAXIMILIAN has assumed the power. The sole hope that we have in fact of seeing France get out of this adventure is that the Archduke may be pleased to accept the crown which is offered to him, and may consent to fulfill the difficult and, perhaps, glorious mission that a strange caprice of fortune now proposes to him. If the Archduke MAXIMILIAN accepts that hazardous throne, he will render to France a service for which we shall be grateful to him. At all events he has the most pressing interest in that the grave questions to which we are engaged should be analyzed, discussed and elucidated before her. It will be an immense relief to the minds of all of us to see the session of the *Corps Legislatif* opened and the debates on the address begun. A greater satisfaction to the just curiosity and legitimate impatience of France could not be given than to inform her where she is on so many difficult points and so much thoroughly false indispensable inquiry. We trust that the members of the new *Corps Legislatif* will comprehend their duty under these grave circumstances and will be able to perform it. E. FORCADE.

MR. MASON'S WITHDRAWAL.

A COMFORTLESS FAREWELL.

From the London Times, Sept. 22.

Mr. ADAMS is still the only American minister acknowledged by the foreign office, and any communications that Mr. Mason may have had with that department cease in character and terms at direct cause of interview. This was no doubt, a trial both to temper and patience to a proud and loyal Southerner; and now we are informed that Mr. Mason, for whom he represents, can bear it no longer. He has at length been recalled by President Davis, and for the present, the Confederate States will have no accredited emissary in Great Britain. We are not disposed to dwell on the petty motives, [illegible] and overbearing, which have led to this assessment for the present it. But one consequence most probable explanations of it can be imagined, and beyond that we need not go. The Confederates resented more of us than they have received at our hands, and, like the Federals, they are disgusted because they have not got the one thing which they demanded. The Federals already [illegible] government the right to an [illegible] advantages which the Confederates [illegible] derive from recognition, while they [illegible] enabled them to [illegible] treaty of our markets. Yet all this did not content them; they wanted the moral sympathy and applause of the English Government, failing in command this, they have not ceased to keep ordinary open us. Now, this kind of sympathy is precisely what the Confederates have enjoyed ever since it became manifest that the struggle was really a war of independence. [illegible] received assistance from individuals in this country [illegible] by [illegible] that the Union [illegible] ground of complaint against us, and which, though not so tolerated and fermented with the utmost secrecy, has brought us in the very face of [illegible] gratitude of the Confederates, so long as the one created bond [illegible] held by our Government. To do them justice, they have never disguised their sentiments on this subject.

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The [illegible] or sellers [illegible] would not produce the effects anticipated from it. It is possible that if England and France had recognized the South at a much earlier period it would have certainly [illegible] for the moment, caused a considerable depression; but a questionable if measure would have been [illegible] upon. As to us, as the circumstances of the young Republic are considered, and the provocation which it has received, the [illegible] account, we do not think he can fairly be blamed for it. Mr. MASON is one of the most distinguished citizens of the Southern States, a man well known to us by name, before his mission to Europe and capture by a Federal cruiser and also him famous as being nearly the cause of war between England and the United States. One should have thought that any Statesman, more especially who undertakes to direct the foreign policy of such a country at this, would desire occasionally to have some reliable information of the intentions of Mr. DAVIS and his Government; would wish to hold in his hands the power of influencing for good the reception that may shape the future destinies of a race; would be anxious to conduct his own Government by some sort of a link, though a slender one, with that of a people that seemed likely at no distant date to assume a proud place in the world. Mr. MASON has not done this. He has had no such ambition. His inclination might have disposed him to talk *de omnibus rebus* and then with Mr. MASON, politely intimating, when necessary, that he could not concede to him the rights of a diplomatic representative. He might have acted toward him, if [illegible] unofficially, in the [illegible] manner of one gentleman to another. He may have been so [illegible] at first, but his intentions were overruled. A diplomatist whose arguments [illegible] have the smallest weight with anybody else has a wonderful power over Lord JOHN RUSSELL. Lord RUSSELL received Mr. MASON. *Mr. Adams is deeply indignant; he threatens our Foreign Minister and our Government with the high displeasure of the United States Government if Mr. MASON is written to or even unofficially received. The dangerous Southerner is to be [illegible] Country, else the Minister of the late United States threatens England with war. The arbitrary shows is issued; Lord Russell reads and obeys.* His docility is something wonderful, when his behavior toward other statesmen is borne in mind. He is [illegible] by [illegible] as a man of [illegible] diplomacy. Now, however, it seems that he has found his master. He insulted Mr. ADAMS' dog, he bites every one else who ventures within the length of his chain. To please the Northerners British shipbuilders are persecuted on suspicion of [illegible] Southern [illegible] ships, and Irishmen are sent in shiploads to New-York with impunity. To please the Northerners Mr. MASON has been so baffled and insulted that neither he nor the government which he represents can bear it any longer. Lord RUSSELL is determined to do anything rather than draw down upon his head the chastisement which he has received from Mr. ADAMS. The [illegible] dismissal of Mr. MASON is the last straw that will break the camel's back. How can he be pressured to go? How much dirt is this nation to eat in order to escape the bugbear of an American war? While Mr. MASON is driven from London, Mr. SLIDELL is received by the Ministers of State at Paris, and Drake guest of the Emperor himself at Biarritz. The Southern States remember that it was NAPOLEON III. who proposed their recognition last year, and that it was the English Ministry that declined to take the first step. The attitude of the Emperor has materially [illegible] from the first; it is now more friendly than ever. The behavior of Lord RUSSELL grows colder and more repellant as their fortunes seem to be on the wane. Rumor speaks of a [illegible] alliance of France, Mexico and the Confederate States. This would be checkmate for the North if would cut the Gordian knot of the American difficulty. Whether or not events should take this turn, there is no doubt that this English people of the South is [illegible] by the [illegible] France and, spurning them from England. The friendship of a brave people, whose [illegible] to liberate, and the advantages of a trade which *for richness has not its equal in the world—these might have been England's; but the result of Lord Russell's blundering will be that France will claim them.*

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England is threatened with a severe loss and a sharp indignity. We have planned—unconsciously perhaps—and are about to be punished. We have neglected a great opportunity, and are to be chastised by its loss. We have seen violated the first duty of a State, and we are degraded from our place among the nations. The Confederate Envoy is to be withdrawn! Mr. MASON is to be recalled! The solemn intelligence is communicated in a private letter from Richmond to the *Index*. JEFFERSON DAVIS, we are assured by a Correspondent, is "ready to wash his hands of" his commonplace book out through the newspapers. But we cannot. Like that "respectable" journal, take comfort from the assurance. We receive the premonition as a new proof that the great Mississippi pretensions, though just, in tender. He cannot—we know he cannot—pardon the neglect to which his distinguished ambassador has been subjected. He cannot, as the angriest head of a great nation, overlook the affront put upon a Virginian noble, in his capacity of Confederate Plenipotentiary, by Earl RUSSELL'S "cut direct" in his morning call, and brief reply to his elegant epistles.

We doubt we have grievously offended. It is certain that Mr. MASON has not been received as becomes the representative of a great and friendly Power. He has been received at the Foreign Office only as a private person, and for some time past not at all. He is not recognized as one of the corps diplomatique. The doorkeepers of the House of Commons know him only as a members friend. He is not invited to Courtenille and [illegible] Wood, and all his talent for [illegible] in his answers, and has even dropped down to a simple acknowledgment. All this is inhospitable and disrespectful. It is not at all the sort of thing expected—necessary, else we had taken the trouble to release Mr. MASON and his colleague from Capt. WILKES. It was supposed we were ready to carry this through our streets in defiance, cramped in the Union Jack, and encircled by the stars and bars. Our conduct, moreover, is in deplorable contrast to that of FRANCE. There Mr. SLIDELL is the object of the [illegible] at Court, and even the familiar connexion of the Emperor.

Let it be told at Richmond that Mr. MASON, with all his eminent qualities, and peculiarities unacceptable to the rude English mind, Perchance JEFFERSON DAVIS may send us yet another envoy—one who recognized negroes as cattle, nor sold them in the market, nor hunted them from South to North, nor had any complicity in those usages; neither contrived to disinherit the [illegible] wealth that slaves might be abased and the slave plantation widened. To such a one England may listen as he explains the origin and objects of the Southern Confederacy.

THE DERBY OUT OF ALL.

The Manchester *Guardian* says it must excite some natural amusement to hear of the rupture of a bond which never previously existed. The plain fact is [illegible] Earl RUSSELL'S presidency of [illegible] of last Session down the throats of the [illegible] Europe or his superiors.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

THE ATTEMPTS TO ASSASSINATE GEN. BERG.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* gives the details of the recent attempt to assassinate Gen. Berg, and of the subsequent prosecutions of the Russian authorities. Writing on the 20th inst. he says:

"Yesterday, at 3 in the afternoon, an attempt was made on the life of Gen. BERG. An Orsini bomb was thrown at him as he was receiving communications by the gateway along the road from the Saxony Garden. The missile was thrown in the narrow pass at the corner, being [illegible] of Count ZAMOYSKI and the Bazza Palace. When the smoke had cleared away, Gen. BERG was found to be unhurt by the explosion. The twelve Cossacks who always accompany him, and whom [illegible] behind the carriage, were also uninjured, with the exception of one man with a slight contusion and a wounded horse. Gen. BERG galloped on to the castle. Meanwhile, the greatest confusion prevailed in the street, and the people [illegible] in the adjoining street of the Saxony Garden. Proceeding in the direction from which the shot had been fired, the police found [illegible] in the corner of the street were so frightened that they concealed themselves, so that they could not be found. It was a moment of the greatest confusion. Gen. BERG arrived at the citadel, gave certain orders, whose nature subsequent events have disclosed, and afterward surrounded by a weak cavalry escort, rode through the [illegible] and severity now proceeded to a wide column from the orderly room to the scene of the spot where the attempt had been made. On their road, they arrested in the most brutal manner every person they met, driving all before them with the [illegible] they came to the house of Count ZAMOYSKI, one of which is strictly a private house, occupied by his household exclusively, and the other, perhaps, the most magnificent house in Warsaw, filled up to the most luxurious style and occupied by nearly 100 opulent and highly respectable families. That the bomb should have been thrown from one of these houses was most improbable; and it have already pointed out that it was impossible for the bomb which was the house it was thrown. Nevertheless, the [illegible] of the house, and the [illegible] in the most unjustifiable manner. Men, women and children were driven out of the house, and [illegible] five to the afternoon and twelve at night. God only knows what occurred in the interval. Doors were all smashed, and the furniture, books, pictures, mirrors, pianos, grooms and coachmen thrown out into the street; and one report, in the midst of the [illegible] was heard, which [illegible] the house. It is impossible to describe the horrid scenes that took place. Suffice it to say that the [illegible] of Russian soldiery, without a [illegible] without [illegible] against the [illegible]. About 11 P. M., almost [illegible] the men were taken to the citadel, a [illegible] was seen in the [illegible] the spot where three persons occurred. It was thought that the [illegible] be a fire, caused either by accident or design. Two fire brigades immediately collected from all parts of the town. But the soldiers who were posted in the streets would not allow them to enter it, and even threw their furniture into the flames as fuel. On the second night, [illegible] the [illegible] of the house of Count ZAMOYSKI, [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] were all that remained of the [illegible] and houses of nearly 100 families. Among the victims I will only mention Prince THADDEUS LUBOMIRSKI and Count STANISLAUS ZAMOYSKI, (brother of Count ANDREW.) The residences of both have been razed to the ground, and both are now in prison. The well-known Oriental scholar, KOSOWSKI, Rector of the University, owed his personal safety to the accident of his absence from home; but of his furniture, his rooms, and his magnificent Oriental library—the fruit of some thirty years' judicial collection—nothing remains. The unfortunate old man, not having a house to go to, has been obliged to take lodgings with his wife and children in a hotel in Cracow. The very valuable library of Prince THADDEUS LUBOMIRSKI, who has for some time been occupied in writing a history of Poland, has been completely destroyed in the fire. As for the other articles which, in the eyes of the barbarous soldiery, were of more value—such as furs, dresses, gilt furniture, &c., they were taken to the citadel—there to be couple to be divided among those who showed the most zeal in the work of destruction. The [illegible] of the [illegible] mother [illegible] have been completely destroyed.

THE REPLY OF GORTSCHAKOFF NO BRIGHTER THAN L'HUYS.

The *Moniteur* publishes the reply of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to the last Note of the French Government on the Polish question, as also a memorandum annexed to the same.

The following is a translation of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S dispatch to Baron de Budberg:

"ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 19 (Sept. 7), 1863.

"I have the honor to send you herewith M. DE LAVEL'S [illegible] which the Duke de MORTEMART was charged to communicate to you.

"The Imperial Cabinet has taken cognizance of that document with all the attention it deserves, and with the sincere desire to find a solution of the [illegible] which [illegible] Europe.

"After a careful examination, we have not found any motive to abandon the point of view expressed by us in my dispatch of the 27th (15th) of July.

"The Russian Government has always declared that it was ready to enter into [illegible] with the Powers, and to [illegible] the [illegible] which they have in view; but it has at the same time declared that it could not admit the competency of any Congress which should not have for its object the settlement of the Polish question. Now, as to [illegible] Now can he be pressured to go? How much dirt is this nation to eat in order to escape the bugbear of an American war? While Mr. MASON is driven from London, Mr. SLIDELL is received by the Ministers of State at Paris, and Drake guest of the Emperor himself at Biarritz. The Southern States remember that it was NAPOLEON III. who proposed their recognition last year, and that it was the English Ministry that declined to take the first step. The attitude of the Emperor has materially [illegible] from the first; it is now more friendly than ever. The behavior of Lord RUSSELL grows colder and more repellant as their fortunes seem to be on the wane. Rumor speaks of a [illegible] alliance of France, Mexico and the Confederate States. This would be checkmate for the North if would cut the Gordian knot of the American difficulty. Whether or not events should take this turn, there is no doubt that this English people of the South is [illegible] by the [illegible] France and, spurning them from England. The friendship of a brave people, whose [illegible] to liberate, and the advantages of a trade which *for richness has not its equal in the world—these might have been England's; but the result of Lord Russell's blundering will be that France will claim them.*

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THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD.

Among all the congresses held this Summer, or [illegible] Congress of Princes, that of the House of Rothschild, at Frankfort, was the most brilliant. Never before, perhaps, since the days of the Emperor CHARLES V., have so many princes been assembled together. Not only were all the [illegible] of Germany represented, but the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the King of Bavaria, the King of Wurtemberg, the King of Hanover, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Grand Duke of Nassau, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Gotha, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar

...would be heard on enlistments only as civilians are heard by contract. In time of peace, and while the army is small, they should be guided solely by the wants of the service as to the numbers they enlist. The soldier and his officers would be in the eye of the law, as at present, merely private citizens, liable to be punished by a court-martial for any breach of discipline, but not for desertion, or refusing to obey orders, or for swearing at him. In short, the military code would be applicable to the army only when it was in the field, or when it was ordered to maintain the discipline of camps and garrisons. Otherwise the men would be governed by the civil law, and be liable to be tried by a jury for any offence committed against it. Under such a system, the army would be a mere police force, and could not be used for political purposes. It would be impossible to use it to overawe elections, or to control the civil authorities, or to violate the rights of the citizen. Its officers would be responsible to the civil courts for any illegal acts done by them, and the men would be liable to be punished by the magistrate for the petty offences of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, or assault, by refusing to obey orders, by absence without leave, or using violence or threats to their officers. In short, the military code would be kept entirely out of sight, except in the field, or when the army was ordered to maintain the discipline of camps and garrisons.

The immediate occasion of the first bill was a mutiny stirred up by the emissaries of the dethroned JAMES II., when certain English and Scotch troops, in resistance to a supposed design of sending them to Holland, were induced to desert their officers. This mutiny was quelled by the measures taken by the Crown at the address of Parliament. But the question of Parliament being afterward required to account for the unconstitutionality existing as to the competency of the acts resorted to for the suppression of the mutiny, the House of Commons turned it into an occasion of legislating for the military body, by passing this bill against mutiny and desertion, and authorizing the Crown, in virtue of this act, to try by Courts-martial and punish those offences. These successive Mutiny acts, after repeating the words of the Bill of Rights above cited, have usually set forth the enactment to be for the particular year of reign. The first act recites, "And whereas it is judged necessary that during this time of danger, [from a threatened invasion from France,] several of the forces which are now on foot should be continued, and others raised for the safety of the Kingdom, for the common defence of the Protestant religion and for reducing of Ireland." The phraseology has varied somewhat according to circumstances, but the recital is always the same. Whenever it is judged necessary by Parliament that a body of forces should be continued for the safety of the Kingdom, for the defence of the possessions of the Crown of Great Britain, and the preservation of the balance of power in Europe." This phraseology has been retained in all subsequent bills, with the exception that the expression was omitted in the Act from 1812 to 1815. It was first introduced in the Act of 1703, which contains a stipulation that the forces granted shall be subject after arrival in England to English military discipline. They also justify the sanction given to military law in time of peace as necessary, after a standing army had been legalized—though, without military law, it could hardly be called an army. It would be more to the purpose to say that the necessity for military law in time of peace arose out of the intention to employ the troops on foreign service. It was an established principle in the time of Sir EDWARD COKE, that "at common law, the King cannot send any subject of England against his will to serve him out of the realm;" and, as has been shown above, the soldier could not, even under his contract of enlistment, be compelled, by any occasion he might, to follow his superior officers. The accession of WILLIAM of Orange and the House of Hanover by bringing the nation into a close relation with the continent, rendered a standing army a necessity, and their mental position, that previously existed them to the Tory who, with all European statesmen, considered our safeguard to be the bottom of our liberty. The distinction between the mutiny of the first Mutiny bill was the proposed enactment of terror abroad and down that date the nation was engaged in hostilities abroad, or in Ireland up to the peace of Ryswick. MACAULAY, calling the little army of CHARLES II. "the germ of that great and well-governed army which has within the present century marched triumphant into Madrid and Paris, into Canton and Candahar," explodes the Englishman's notion of this army. It exists for the benefit of foreign countries, and because England is, in the words of Swift,

"The land duty,
That fights for all, but ever fights in vain."

BLACKSTONE, in his *Commentaries on the Constitutional Law of England*, p. 401, says, using the words of HALLAM, "The object of this army always was understood to be, as it is still expressed in the preamble of every Mutiny bill, for better preserving the balance of power in Europe; and it was never admitted by the House of Commons that a permanent military force was requisite to maintain the Government at home." Though, he adds, "But unless a change in this respect had been made in the ancient military system of the country, rebellions would have broken out under GEORGE I., not only in Scotland—which, perhaps, could not have been preserved—but in many other parts of the realm."

According to the theory of the British Constitution, Parliament is omnipotent. It might enact laws compelling persons to serve in the standing army at home or abroad. The power was actually exerted in Stat. 4, Anne, c. 19, a temporary act, but several times renewed, and revived in 1757 by 30 George II., c. 3, (3 Hallam's Constit. Hist., 3d ed., 212, note,) which provided for raising a sufficient number of troops out of such persons as have no lawful calling or employment. The right of Parliament to require the service of every man in retinue was within the realm is not a moot question. From time immemorial, under the Anglo-Saxon laws, and the old "statutes of Arundel," compulsory service within the realm was exacted. The modern "ordinary" militia and "supplemental" militia are mere applications of ancient usage. The yeomanry cavalry, and the above mixed militia, only are recruited by voluntary enlistment. English law writers have never contemplated the possibility of serious civil war, or formidable insurrection. They, indeed, speak of the militia as the constitutional security which our laws have provided for the public peace and for protecting the realm against foreign or domestic violence. Yet BLACKSTONE, after saying this, remarks: "When the nation was engaged in war more regular troops and more regular discipline were esteemed necessary than could be expected from mere militia, and, therefore, at such times more diligent methods were put in use for the raising of soldiers and the due regulation and discipline of the standing army; and, therefore, at such times the necessary encouragement kept out of the standing army of the kingdom. For any part of the permanent and perpetual laws of the kingdom." This remark is followed by one of a different character: "The sovereign has also the sole power of raising and regulating fleets and armies. But, by the Bill of Rights, it is declared to be the right of the subject to petition the King, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal. And yet the statute 13 Car. II., st. 1, c. 5, enacts that no petition to the King or either House of Parliament for alteration of matters established by law in Church or State shall be signed by above twenty persons unless the matter thereof be first allowed by three justices of the peace or the majority of the grand jury at the assizes or quarter sessions, nor shall any petition be delivered by more than ten persons at once, upon pain of fine and imprisonment not exceeding a hundred pounds and three months' imprisonment. And the Bill of Rights declares the consent of Parliament necessary for maintaining armies in time of peace. The Mutiny bill refers to time of peace. To limit his own discretion for the Crown's raising forces in time of war BLACKSTONE says, p. 414, would surely doubtful how far the King's prerogative extended, for the protection or even after the Conquest, to compel his subjects to serve him, indiscriminately or tenure, in foreign war. * * But it would seem that the duty incumbent on every citizen to defend his country, as well from foreign aggression or injury as from intestine disorders, was fully recognized by the common law. The King, as the head and representative of the nation, appears to have been especially interested with the duty of providing for these contingencies." This writer gives instances, and quotes statutes to show that at least before the time of the Stuarts "there existed a prerogative to call for the military service of the subject in case of necessity," which, notwithstanding the frequent opposition of Parliament, was sometimes pushed to the extent of raising compulsory levies for foreign service. FRANCIS BACON, on the Law of Officers of the Army, p. 3, denies the possibility to enforce 35 George III., c. 96, as from the preamble of a statute (which by mistake he cites as 42 Geo. 3, c. 90) the mention of "the ancient and undoubted prerogative of the Crown to require the military service of all its subjects in case of the invasion of the realm by a foreign enemy. While the Articles of Arms are in force, all who refuse to serve are liable to fine, imprisonment, and other punishments, according to the nature of their offences, and the circumstances of the case; and, therefore, since the Union of Scotland to England, no Scotchman can refuse to serve in the militia, or in the army, when called upon by the King, by reason of his not being bound by the Articles of Arms." The same doctrine was urged by the Royalists, in 1642-3, to restrict the plea pressed by WILLIAM, Secretary of War, and MARTIN, Senator from Connecticut, and in debate:

"The statute giving power to raise armies, has no reference to the militia, which were first to be exercised and disciplined according to the statutes of Arms, and afterwards by the statutes of Musters, and which were to be called forth only to repel invasions, and suppress insurrections; but the statutes for raising armies, are for raising a certain number of military forces by drafting. If such an act was beyond the competence of the Legislature, there is some truth in what we have so often heard of the fatal weakness of the Federal Constitution. But it is hardly for the men who have always reprobated the Union with the southern, and petitioned for the dissolution of each of the compacts, to call the Government of the North 'our tyrant' to censure the Federal Congress of resorting a military despotism; and to profess that 'the leaders of the mob have a good deal to say for themselves.'"

Mexico and French Intervention, from a French Point of View.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1863.

In the present ticklish condition of relations between Washington and Paris, it will be only common prudence for Americans and the American Press to be unusually guarded in their expressions of disapprobation and likewise, it will be particularly timely in every sentiment the two governments may put forward connect of appreciation by which a policy, a Cabinet minister, or that every individual in it, are more especially for the decorum their Government or ruling. From the day when he has the battle killed, alongside of him, in a great war in Europe to that of Sevastopol, which brought on him a contest unparalleled in its severity, he has proved himself a statesman of the highest order. The last measure of the Emperor, which fills the Gazette de France with such enthusiasm, is the creation of a Senatorship for life. Whether this measure will be carried out or not, it is certainly a step in the right direction. The Senate will be composed of the most distinguished men in the country in France, irrespective of their political opinions, which they will not be compelled to express. The Senate will be composed of the most distinguished men in the country in France, irrespective of their political opinions, which they will not be compelled to express. The Senate will be composed of the most distinguished men in the country in France, irrespective of their political opinions, which they will not be compelled to express.

Thus the idea to transform willingness into obligation is to rebel; patriot who say or say, that they obey only because they are compelled, it can be coldly affirmed, is not born to be free. That is the reason why the Emperor of the French, in the presence of foreign invading troops, is a leader.

This idea is completely wanting in that government which has always been astride on the ear wars. That idea is Russian rather than French, and the Cossacks of the Don are the police of Europe. Political authority can appeal to the better qualities, whilst we can induce nothing but the fear of punishment. Therefore only the analogy existed among these different characters uniformly exhibited in conditions between nations. Those belonging to Mexicans fighting against intervention, is not exactly condemnation. Such particularly as it is practiced by MONARTIERS. We have made haste to point the difference, and it is a step taken toward that state of things. Recognition of the independence of properties, but it is the confession of savageness, which we are responsible.

And this it is, which Commissary-General Eaton means by saying in his report "in every branch of the service, the officers of the Government have performed their duties with zeal and fidelity." Zeal and fidelity may be in the noblest sense of a dramatic style. We could very much like one to be in their taste. We cannot exactly that their ignorance in mathematics should prevent their distinguishing between the votes of his Members and that universal suffrage which has been guaranteed to them so long in advance. They were promised by the same divine to be initiated in the supreme beauty of administrative marriage, upon which the question can be asked for. Whom this doubtless is most flattering, for the Mexicans who are going to be treated exactly as the conquerors have been thus far; or for the French, who'll continue to be treated like the conquered? The answer must have nothing to envy to the latter. Those few successive constitutions thus far the clearest perfection to have brought to the Mexicans and Gov. harm on the very eve of their adoption, that intellectual advantage that these peaceful, more modern gentlemen think about, wished, have endured in some into the enjoyment of that benefit, whilst the other remained cold with for a long time yet ever only in

Now, as we say this Times, who deplores himself not to be partisan of our movement, and we believe him, readily, what are we going to do with our magnificent Mexican? Our movement not many well said? If only shall we have to give up more than we have? The conquest of Algeria is very successful, but Algeria, Algeria, death was the capital of the Lusitanian Empire of that race which we shall discover one day never to be the last. Algeria, Algeria, Algeria,

The New-York Times.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1863.

THE REBELLION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news from army of the Cumberland is encouraging. On the 9th inst. Gen. Mitchel crossed the river Tennessee below Shelbyville and routed them. 700 were left dead on the field, besides a large number of wounded. The cavalry of Sheridan by the route was a decisive to the enemy, and saved Tullahoma from destruction. Rosecrans is advancing on Shelbyville and Wartrace. Gen. Burnside is within five miles of Tiptop. It was evacuated on the 6th inst. by the rebels.

Gen. Meade reports that they had crossed the Rapidan in force, and pushed on to Culpeper Court House. Gen. Kilpatrick, with his cavalry, was in front, and had a fight with the rebel cavalry on the 9th inst., driving them back to Culpeper Court House. Gen. Kilpatrick captured 4 guns, 8 caissons, 1 battle flag, and 200 prisoners. Gen. Meade's army is now in front of Culpeper, and the rebels are retreating. Gen. Meade is pressing on the rebels rear.

The Navy Department is reported to have information of the fall and the probabilities are that Gen. Blake will soon take the field. Fernandina, Florida, and Charleston, S. C., are the points threatened.

The rebels in Central Missouri, under Cockrell, Shelby, Coffee and Quantrell, are reported by a St. Louis dispatch to have destroyed the railroad between Lexington and Sedalia, and captured a large number of stock. Gen. Ewing is in pursuit of Quantrell.

A dispatch from Cairo, of the 8th inst., reports that Gen. Lee, of Jonesboro's Staff, is concentrating rebel forces near Columbus, Miss. Extensive iron-works are there, and instant protection is given them.

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Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices as early in the day as possible. It is desirable after 4 o'clock, if not impossible, to classify them under their proper heads.

Dr. Stevenson's Spanish Mixture for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Pain in the Chest, Liver Complaint, Debility, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, 224 Canal-st.

Dr. Sherman's Lozenges relieve Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption. Sold by Druggists. Depot, 218

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

POLITICAL.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A FREE MEETING

EDWARD YOUNGLOVE.

DIED.

OPTICIAN DRAWINGS OF SUNDAY, SEPT 9 1868

FOR FAMILIES AND

BUSINESS OFFICES.

CHURCH OF THE EVERGREEN.

SOUTH AVENUE CHURCH

TRINITY CHURCH

ST. PETER'S CHURCH

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Oct. 10, 1863.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 1881	reg	100	
$1,000 U. S. 6s, 1881	reg	100	
$1,000 U. S. 6s, 1881	reg	100	

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE OWNERS OF LOTS OF GROUND FRONTING ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 155TH-ST., between the Third and Fourth Aves., that the Board of Assistants have ordered the Flagging of the Sidewalks in front of said Lots; and that the Board of Assistants will meet at the Office of the Clerk of the Board, No. 11 Chambers-st., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., to hear any objections to the same. By order of the Board of Assistants. CHAS. H. WINTON, Clerk.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HOUSES.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, No. 19 Chambers-st., until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1858, for the erection of Houses Nos. 1 and 2 Jefferson Market, and Nos. 1 and 2 Tompkins Market. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, No. 19 Chambers-st., on and after Monday, Oct. 18, 1858. The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the Commissioners of Public Buildings. JOHN DUNHAM, Secretary.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

The Mission of Alexander H. Stephens to France.

Maximilian to see the Mexican Deputation at the 24.

Proposition to Ignore Russia's Title to Poland.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Fire Rain, Friday, Oct. 9.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool, Sept. 30, via Queenstown, Oct. 1, passed this point at 5 o'clock last (Friday) morning, and was intercepted by the News Yacht of the Associated Press.

Steamships *City of New York* and *Olympus*, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

Steamship Nova Scotia, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

Steamship *Shannon*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

Steamship *Germania*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 29th.

The London *Times* gives currency to a report that the rebel Vice President, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, and Rebel Ex'r'ness, fully empowered to make terms with the Emperor NAPOLEON for recognition of the Southern Confederacy on an ennui pation basis.

The *Times* also gives a rumor that California is desirous of seceding and joining the Mexican Empire.

The Mexican Crown Demolition would be received by MAXIMILIAN on the 3d of October.

It is rumored that England has proposed that the Isle of Rugen to Poland should be ignored.

The *City of Baltimore* reports passing the steamer *City of Washington* 240 miles west of Cape Race.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

COTTON—The sales for Monday and Tuesday foot up 12,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

CONSOLS, 93¼ @ 93¾ for Money.

[LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN, BY TELEGRAPH.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 1.

Cotton sales for two days, 17,000 bales. The market is firmer, but quotations are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market remains quiet.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

CONSOLS, 93¾ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The market is quiet and steady, with no sales.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Evening Star.

NO IMPORTANT MILITARY NEWS.

A Detachment of Rebel Cavalry Repulsed near Franklin.

The *Evening Star*, with New-Orleans dates to Oct. 4, arrived here yesterday. She brings no news of special importance.

The Texas expeditionary force was still in the neighborhood of Brashear, but the positive statement that it had met no enemy in force effectually explodes the rumors of battles in that quarter which have recently come to us.

Gen. HERRON comes a passenger in the *Evening Star*, which also brings 161 Confederate officers, captured at Port Hudson.

We have no confirmation whatever of the defeat which a morning paper yesterday alleged Gen. HARRON had suffered in the vicinity of Port Hudson. That story may, therefore, be set down as a canard.

A letter from the Associated Press correspondent, dated Oct. 4, says:

The headquarters of the Nineteenth army corps was near Franklin, on the 2d inst.

A cavalry skirmish had taken place near Franklin. Our cavalry, under Col. DAVIS, were attacked on the 2d, by about 200 rebel cavalry, who had a field piece or artillery. At the first fire from Col. DAVIS' command, the officer commanding the rebels was mortally wounded; the rebels immediately retreated, and the piece of artillery fell into our hands. The rebel officer was a Capt. Sanford.

No further demonstrations have since been made by the rebels.

The health of the troops in the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Army Corps is excellent.

The rumors in this city during the past week of the burning of the town of Morganza were from the fact that a number of buildings in the vicinity of that place were burned by our forces as a defensive measure.

GUERRILLAS CAPTURED.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Era.

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 1.

Military affairs offer no items of interest, with the exception of a recent capture by Lieut. HAMY and thirty men of the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment. The party left here on Monday night last, and penetrated into the section of country between Clinton and Jackson, when finding his men into squads of three and four, HAMY sent them to the different houses in the vicinity. The night was very second, stormy, and had driven to their homes for shelter a number of guerrillas, who have infested the river banks in this region ever since the first occupation of it by the Union forces, and thinking the storm would be sufficient protection, they ventured to indulge in the luxury of one night's rest at home. Fourteen persons, guerrillas and Confederate cavalry, were captured, and among the number were the notorious Col. HUFFMAN, (Texas mule Bob) and Capt. ——, the prime leaders in all the guerrilla raids and attacks on steamboats that have been made of late. It is hoped their confinement will effectually put a stop to all operations of the kind. Col. O. P. GOODRIDGE, who commands this post, is making every effort to stamp this very desirable end, and he will succeed beyond a doubt. Almost all the citizens are giving their earnest cooperation in the work, and are now soliciting permission to establish armed patrols around their plantations.

NOTES ON TRADE.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 4.

The movements in general trade and business for the month of September have been with very light receipts of cotton and sugar. The receipts of Western produce, canvassing breadstuffs, provisions and cereals, have been on such a scale of limit and construction as to sustain very high prices, and only in accordance to meet daily local consumption, leaving no stock for exportation. The arrivals of steamers with cargoes from St. Louis during the month have been only twelve, on private account. There have been no arrivals per any receipts of produce direct from Cincinnati, Louisville, and other points on the Ohio River; it follows that the sources for supply of our market are of a reduced and limited nature.

The receipts of cotton during the month have been 4,554 bales, 665 tierces and 1,000 casks in each; according to steam receipts, and bringing the large and entire lots of 450 pounds each, makes the position of our cotton market at the close of the month of September as follows:

Receipts from Sept. 1 to 30 [illegible]	4,554
Total	4,554
Exports for the same time—	
For New-York	2,000
For Boston	1,000
For Liverpool	1,554
Total	4,554

It is stated that *Lloyd's Register* has just been received yesterday with a cargo of 50 bales of cotton, and forwarded to Liverpool. It is also stated that 50 bales of cotton are expected to arrive per steamer *Lizzie Simmons* from Galveston, and that 100 bales are expected per steamer *Matamoras* from Matamoras.

The receipts of sugar for the same time have been 3,712 hhds. and 308 barrels. The exports of the same were for New-York, 2,879 hhds.; for St. Louis, 1,100 hhds.; for Boston, 55 hhds.—total, 4,708 hhds. There is only one of the lots of sugar coming via the river in the last of the month. The stock of sugar now [illegible]

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

A letter received here to-day from a prominent officer of Gen. STEELE'S command, dated Little Rock, Sept. 30, says that deserting from Price's army are coming into our lines by hundreds and enlisting in our ranks. Guerrilla and bushwhacking operations, but with diminished success. Several bands have already thrown down their arms and returned to peaceful pursuits. These people assert that Arkansas, as well as the whole trans-Mississippi country, is forever lost to the Southern Confederacy, and it is probable that the rebels will abandon that State altogether, and make their last stand west of the Mississippi in Texas. Cotton burning in the State has ceased almost entirely, and planters are beginning to bring their cotton into our lines, though in small quantities. Guerrillas levy contributions on each bale intercepted on its way to market, showing that their motives, so far from being patriotic, are simply larcenous. A great deal of cotton is still held by planters in the southern portion of the State.

ARREST OF A PROMOTER OF DESERTION.

Military Governor MARYLAND to-day transferred to a Justice of the Peace a man several weeks ago arrested on a charge of furnishing citizens' clothes to soldiers, and inducing them to desert for the purpose of selling them as substitutes. On a hearing of the case, two privates swore to the fact, when the accused was committed to jail for Court-martial. The penalty prescribed by the Enrollment Act is fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment not exceeding two years, nor less than six months, at discretion of the Court.

RICHMOND BANKERS IN THE DUMPS.

A Richmond paper received here to-night is doleful over the enterprise of a genius named LIVINGSTON, who, representing himself as the agent of a responsible house in Alabama, bagulled over $100,000 out of Richmond bankers, and made his escape with that amount in exchange on London. He is said to be at our Richmond House to-night.

THE GETTYSBURGH MILITARY CEMETERY.

EDWARD EVERETT has consented to deliver the oration at the dedication of the Gettysburgh Military Cemetery, but has requested a postponement of the ceremonies to Nov. 19, to give him time for preparation.

ARRIVAL OF LIBERATED NEGROES.

Another party of contrabands have arrived at Alexandria. They are mostly from the region about Culpepper. They say present that they were told to leave by their owners, because they had nothing where-with to support them during the coming Winter.

A SOUTHERN ELYSIUM.

Among the letters to JEFFERSON DAVIS recently captured, is one written by Gen. GARDNER, of South Carolina, dated Mexico, as far back as 1854, when DAVIS was Secretary of War, developing the scheme of a great federation of West India Islands, including Cuba, to be a formidable commercial and naval power, stimulated in their advancement and prosperity by African Slavery, as now existing in the Southern States, where Southern planters of enterprise will find space and inducements enough to seek new homes for themselves and domestics, in the most lovely domains of God's creation, and all united in harmony under one homogeneous American system.

TWO UNION SOLDIERS ESCAPED FROM REBELDOM.

Private W. H. BOOTH, Fifth United States cavalry, and Corporal GEORGE GILES, Fourth Regular cavalry, captured at Front Royal in July last, arrived here yesterday from Belle Island, whence they escaped by swimming the James River, and traveling overland to Culpepper Court-house. They escaped on the 11th of September, and have been nearly one month in getting to our lines. Before leaving Belle Island they exchanged uniforms with the rebels, and in rebel costume succeeded in making their way barefoot through Lee's lines, from Gordonsville to Manassas Station, on the Rapidan. They say that our prisoners on Belle Island are treated shamefully, one-half of them being compelled to sleep on the bare ground, in the open air, owing to the insufficiency of tents. In the matter of food our soldiers also suffer. Twelve pounds of fresh meat was distributed once a day among each hundred men. Only fifty were issued at Gordonsville, three weeks ago, the rebel ironclad, except a small vessel, and two or three batteries of light artillery. No new fortifications had been erected there by the rebels, nor were there any guns mounted on those erected there previous to and after the first battle of Bull Run. The fortifications were going to ruin, and apparently no effort was being made to repair them. The rebel army, or what is behind it, was encamped between Orange C. H. and Mine Run. The rebels had not more than 60,000 men, and they could not muster 40 more than one month before that.

The rebels were actively engaged in throwing up earth works along the entire line of their position on the Rapidan, expecting an attack by Meade. Along the route traveled fifty guns furnished with food by the negroes, which, needless to say, was furnished with a hearty good will and free of charge. The negroes, they say, are the only true friends of the rebels in that section of Virginia. They were captured twice after leaving Richmond, but each time managed to escape their captors. The men were before Gen. PEALER yesterday, who, in consideration of the dangers they had undergone, and the valuable information they had brought with them, granted each of them thirty days furlough.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

COURT-MARTIAL FOR SCILEY.

Court-Martial was to-day, in the Criminal Court, found not guilty of libel against Mr. HOUSTON, Chief Clerk of the State Department, who had complained that the Court had published language for the purpose of including a belief that he had violated the confidence the Government had reposed in him as one of its officials.

LORD LYONS AND ADMIRAL MILNE.

Lord LYONS arrived in Washington yesterday, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, and his Secretaries. These distinguished gentlemen called this morning at an early hour on the Secretary of State, who in the course of the day presented them to the President, and afterward attended them to the several Departments, where they paid their respects to the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, Navy, and Interior, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General. The Cabinet met the British visitors at dinner with Lord LYONS to-day, and to-morrow they accept a dinner to be given them by the Secretary of State.

AUDACITY OF GUERRILLAS.

Last night a party of mounted guerrillas moved to various localities on the southern side of the Potomac, including Bailey's Cross Roads, Falls Church and Munson's Hill, and robbed individuals of various amounts of money and other valuables. They exhibited no little boldness in their depredations, as the first named place is within three miles of Fort Richardson, and the other points visited by them are in proximity to our lines.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Eight Chaplains arrived in this city to-day, direct from the Libby Prison at Richmond. Their names are as follows: H. HAMMER, 76th Pennsylvania cavalry; O. TAYLOR, 5th Michigan cavalry; E. W. KNOX, 115th Ohio; D. C. EBERHART, 87th Pennsylvania; Lieut. E. BRADLEY, 13th New-York cavalry; E. C. ASHBY, 8th Pennsylvania; J. S. BROWN, 6th Kentucky; PETER HAYNES, 110th Ohio. These gentlemen all belonged to Gen. MILROY'S command, and were captured at Winchester. They state that at Belle Island there are over 10,000 Federal prisoners, a great majority of whom were in a very destitute condition. A large number of them were in their shirt sleeves, without hats or caps, and were compelled to lie out in the open air. Many of them have the ague.

AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Fifty-fourth Annual Meeting at Rochester—Interesting Reports of the Operations—Progress, Condition of the Missions—The Work Accomplished and the Work in Prospect—A Rare Social Occasion.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1863.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commenced its fifty-fourth annual meeting in this city this afternoon. For the last year, specific strictures efforts have been made by the various Presbyterian and Congregational Churches of this city, to prepare in a religious manner for the reception and entertainment of the members and friends of the body of the present meeting. Thousands from these different churches have been zealously at work, endeavoring to provide for their entertainment in private families and an hospitable manner, according to their means, in order to meet the demands of the large number of visitors expected to be present. Probably several thousands of persons have been in attendance upon the meetings, and many more are expected to-morrow, the day appointed